



# AMERICAN OBSERVER

News and Issues—With Pros and Cons

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## Here and Abroad

People—Places—Events

### CUTTING FORCES

Britain is reducing the size of its armed forces to 700,000 men. The present strength of the 3 forces—Army, Navy, and Air Force—is about 772,000.

### HIGHER FORECAST

The administration expects to end the 1956 fiscal (bookkeeping) year on June 30 with a 1.8 billion dollar surplus. Last January, President Eisenhower predicted there would be \$230,000,000 left over. The increase is due to unexpectedly high returns from taxes.

### ARMS SHIPMENT

The United States has made its first large-scale shipment of heavy arms to West Germany. We are supplying weapons to equip West Germany's army, which will serve within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

### DIPLOMATIC TIE

The Soviet Union has announced that it will establish diplomatic relations with Cambodia. The Southeast Asian land was part of French Indochina until it received its independence in 1949. The governments of Russia and Cambodia will exchange ambassadors.

### AIR STUDY

The government has arranged for a study of the country's aviation requirements for the next 20 years. The survey, to be conducted by private concerns, will cost about \$300,000. It will determine the needs of civil and military aircraft in the jet age.

### ATOMIC FOOD PLANT

The Army plans to build an atomic plant for research on preserving perishable food without refrigeration. It will begin operation in 1958, handling about 1,000 tons of food a month. If the test is successful, it will be possible to keep atom-sterilized food for long periods of time. Some Army testers have already eaten treated steaks that were kept at room temperature for 3 months.

### FARM PLAN

Many Japanese farmers are merging their small strips of land into larger fields that can be worked more efficiently. The government has started a campaign to encourage them. It hopes the plan will increase the country's food production by 10 per cent.

### TRADE FAIRS

The United States will go behind the Iron Curtain next year to show the American way of life. The Department of Commerce plans to send exhibits to trade fairs in Poland, East Germany, and other communist-controlled areas. They will display American machinery and labor-saving devices for the home.



DIRECTING THE PARTY campaigns this summer will be Leonard Hall (left), the Republican Party chairman, and Paul Butler, Democratic chairman

## Our Political Parties

Despite Disagreements, Democratic and GOP Organizations Resemble Each Other in Many Respects

**B**ETWEEN now and election day, political activity in this country will approach fever pitch. Important state primaries have already taken place and others are coming up in the near future. These will be followed by the national nominating conventions. Then, Presidential, congressional, state, and local election campaigns will get into full swing.

Political parties will play a leading role in all these events. This is a good time, therefore, to examine the make-up of our parties and see the influence which they exert on American government.

As is well known, our country has a 2-party system. Almost all important government positions on a local and national level are held by either Democrats or Republicans.

Minor parties have met with little success in the United States. Their goals are usually of a limited and specific nature. One may favor prohibition; another one, higher pensions for the aged; another one, a minimum of cooperation with foreign countries; and so on.

When an idea proposed by a minor party has aroused public enthusiasm, it has often been incorporated into the platform of one or both of the major parties. When this happens, the existence of the third party becomes unnecessary. At other times, minor parties seeking to achieve certain aims may decide that they are

fighting losing causes, and thus fold up.

The Democratic and Republican Parties both appeal to people from all sections of the nation. It is true that each is stronger in certain areas than in others. The Democrats have usually been able to rely on winning a majority of votes in southern states, whereas the Republicans have generally had the advantage in New England and a number of the midwestern farm states.

Nevertheless, each group has supporters in every section of the land and from all walks of life. There are both Democrats and Republicans among workers, farmers, businessmen, professional people, and every other group of our population—social, economic, and religious.

This is very different from the situation in France. That country provides a good example of the multi-party system. A number of religious and economic groups in France are represented by their own individual parties. None of these organizations has enough backing to obtain a majority in the General Assembly (law-making body). The government is run by coalitions, or combinations, of parties.

Since no political group in France has clear-cut authority, it is often difficult for the government to carry out a well-planned program. Moreover, if

(Concluded on page 2)

## Pakistan Charts Ambitious Course

South Asian Nation Is Making Encouraging Progress in Achieving Stability

**B**IG changes lie ahead for the south Asian nation of Pakistan. She will soon embark on a gigantic development program. Work is expected to get under way as soon as the country's leaders have made a final review of the plans.

The building of factories, the development of electric power, and the construction of telephone and telegraph lines and of highways are the main elements of the 5-year program. It will probably require the spending of more than 2 billion dollars.

U. S. leaders are much interested in Pakistan's project. We want the Pakistanis to make a success of it, and we shall no doubt help them carry out the program. Among the newly independent countries on the mainland of Asia, none has closer ties with the free world than does Pakistan.

This nation has been in existence for only about 9 years. When the British withdrew from India after World War II, the territory was divided along religious lines.

The Republic of India was carved out of areas where the Hindu population was large. Out of 2 separate areas inhabited chiefly by Moslems, Pakistan was formed.

Almost 1,000 miles of Indian territory separate the 2 parts of Pakistan. West Pakistan is slightly larger than Texas and Oklahoma combined. Most of West Pakistan's 34,000,000 people make a living by cultivating the flat plains that stretch northward toward the mighty ranges of the Hindu Kush. The land is arid, and much of it has to be irrigated for growing wheat, cotton, and other crops.

Moving westward from the plains around the Indus River, one soon comes into craggy uplands. In the mountainous area along the northwestern frontier is famous Khyber Pass, an historic military route which today connects Pakistan with Afghanistan. Farther to the east are the towering snow-capped Himalayas, the world's highest mountains.

On the other side of India is East Pakistan, sometimes called East Bengal. It is smaller than Wisconsin and only about one-fifth as large as West Pakistan. Within its borders are crowded some 42,000,000 people.

A flat, semi-tropical region with heavy rains at certain seasons, East Pakistan is also mainly a farming country. Here, rice and jute—a fiber used in making burlap—are the main crops. Groves of bamboo trees and coconut palms dot the countryside, and tigers and leopards roam the more forested areas.

The people of the 2 parts of Pakistan  
(Continued on page 6)



Forecast: Lifting fog with rising temperatures



"So! Wasting time fishin', eh?"

A LEADING CARTOONIST OFFERS 2 VIEWS OF RIVALRY BETWEEN REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS

## Political Parties

(Concluded from page 1)

certain parties withdraw their support from the coalition, a new one must be formed. It often takes considerable time to get a workable combination of parties. Meanwhile, needed legislation is being held up and the government is weakened.

Even under our 2-party system, there are occasions when political disputes greatly slow down the lawmaking process. But there is no question that our political machinery works much more smoothly than does that of France. There are wide differences of opinion within each of our parties, but the disputing groups rarely break off to form new parties—something which often happens in France.

Let us now see how the Democratic and Republican Parties are organized. Both are under the over-all supervision of national committees. These bodies are composed of 1 man and 1 woman from every state and territory, plus the District of Columbia.

One of the jobs of these committees is to select a time and place for the national nominating conventions. This year, the Democrats have picked Chicago as the site of their convention, and August 13 as the opening date. The Republicans are meeting August 20 in San Francisco.

The national committee of each party sets up a group to examine the credentials of convention delegates. It chooses between opposing delegations in cases where a rivalry may exist.

Once the conventions are over, the national committee of each party runs the Presidential campaign of the candidate which it has chosen. The chairman of each committee may become the campaign manager of his party's nominee—unless the nominee wishes to appoint a new man. At the present time, Leonard Hall is chair-

man of the Republican National Committee. Paul Butler holds the corresponding post for the Democrats.

The national committees also collect funds, distribute literature, and gather facts to be put to use in the Presidential campaign.

Next in line are the state committees of both parties. Their purpose is to work for the election of their party's candidates to various positions in state governments. They maintain close cooperation with national headquarters. State committees perform such specific duties as arranging rallies, assigning speakers to different areas, and distributing literature.

Within each state are county committees which link the state organization with local party workers. Counties are further broken down into precincts, each under the direction of a precinct leader. This person is in direct contact with the voters. He has the job of winning good will and support for his party among people of the community. The average precinct contains 300 to 600 eligible voters.

The precinct leader directs a door-to-door canvass of eligible voters in his district. Through these interviews, he tries to find out how people feel toward his party and to persuade them to vote for its candidates.

In addition, the precinct leader has responsibility for establishing special election-day committees. Here are some typical groups which are set up at that time:

A baby-sitting committee makes it easier for mothers to get to the polls and vote. An automobile committee provides transportation to and from voting places for those who need it. A challenge committee is posted around polling centers to prevent irregularities in voting procedure or practices.

The precinct leader must have the help of many assistants. Party workers are needed in large numbers to carry out canvassing programs and to

man temporary election-day committees.

After this examination of the many duties performed by our 2 major parties, it is worthwhile to sum up their importance to the nation's political life.

First of all, parties put up candidates for political offices. At their conventions they choose the Presidential and Vice-Presidential nominees.

Secondly, party candidates and platforms provide voters with an opportunity to make decisions on important public issues. While it is true that there are only minor differences between Republicans and Democrats on certain matters of major national concern, the two groups do differ on many problems of real importance.

Parties also help to educate voters on political questions. They arrange forums to discuss issues. They present their own views in speeches and campaign literature, as well as on radio and television. By listening to what leaders of both parties have to say, it is possible to get a well-rounded view of the issues involved in an election.

Another contribution of parties is

their effort to get people out to the polls. Mention has already been made of the extensive door-to-door canvassing which they carry on prior to elections, as well as of the services which they render voters in order to make it easier for them to get to the polls.

It is clear that parties are a vital part of our democratic system of government. American citizens, including young people of high school age, have the opportunity of exerting a great deal of influence by working with either the Democratic or Republican organizations.

First, of course, each person must decide which party he wishes to join. In many cases, he may already have decided that he is either a Democrat or a Republican. An individual who does not have strong feelings one way or another should investigate the stands which the parties take on various problems and select the one which comes closest to embodying his personal beliefs.

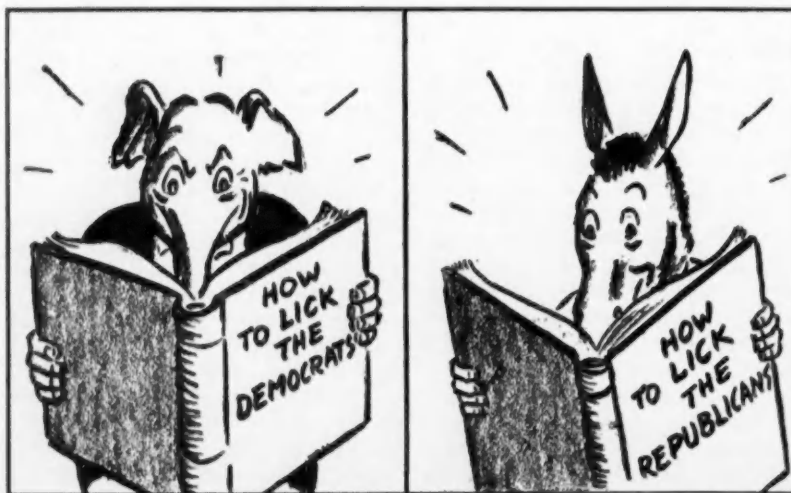
Having made this decision, a person should then consult the local headquarters of the party of his choice. He may be asked to do messenger, typing, or clerical work. Or he may be assigned to canvassing—sent from home to home in an effort to win support for his party's candidates.

A new worker who is to engage in canvassing receives information from the local research division of his party on the main campaign issues. He reads pamphlets which present arguments on subjects such as the national debt, taxes, the budget, foreign affairs, labor, agriculture, communism in government, and so on. After carefully studying the party positions on these issues, he is instructed in the proper methods of interviewing eligible voters. Experienced workers may put on skits to demonstrate the best way of dealing with new acquaintances.

Inexperienced workers are usually sent out in pairs. They may visit as many as 50 homes during the course of a campaign.

The canvasser tries to establish a friendly relationship with the people he meets. He may go back to the same home 2 or 3 times. The better he understands the problems of the voters, the more effective he will be in making his party appear attractive in their eyes.

With the summer vacation here, this would be a good time for high school students to volunteer their services to the party of their choice. Each student would benefit from the valuable experience he would gain, and democracy in this country would profit from his contribution. —By TIM COSS



BEST SELLERS from now until November





PAKISTAN EMBASSY  
Prime Minister Mohamad Ali

## NEWSMAKER

SOME people think one of Pakistan's most important assets in the struggle to build a strong nation is her new Prime Minister. They say that scholarly, soft-spoken Mohamad Ali has a clear understanding of his country's problems—and the ability to tackle them.

Unlike most other Pakistani leaders, Mohamad Ali was born in a small village, the son of a poor farmer. He knows what it is to eke out a bare living on a few acres. About nine-tenths of the people in Pakistan try to do just that.

Before taking over as Prime Minister last August, the 50-year-old leader held another important job in his government—that of Finance Minister. For four years (1951-1955), he worked to build new industries. In those years he helped set up 20 major industries in Pakistan.

The Prime Minister has tried to improve relations with India. "Friendship between India and Pakistan is absolutely necessary," he says, "if the two nations are to make the best use of their few resources."

Already, a new trade agreement is helping both countries. Pakistan sells jute to India; the Indians send coal to Pakistan.

When some people wanted to send thousands of unarmed Pakistanis into Kashmir, in an effort to force Indian troops to leave, the Prime Minister gave an emphatic "No!" Instead he has urged the United Nations to hold a plebiscite to determine the future of disputed Kashmir.

Mohamad Ali is a shy man. Slow to make decisions, once he decides he carries out his plans with nerves of steel. The Prime Minister is first to admit that in some respects his nation has made slow progress. "But is it any wonder?" he questions. When old India was cut in two, the Indians took nearly all of the trained government workers. The government offices in Karachi scarcely had a typewriter on which to start business.

Prime Minister Mohamad Ali has four sons and a daughter. In school he majored in science. Later he taught chemistry in an Indian college. Today science is a favorite hobby, along with boating. His big dream for the future is a new capital for his country—some 25 miles northeast of Karachi, the present site.

Pakistan's leader is a good friend of Uncle Sam's. It seems likely he will continue friendly dealings with our government.

—By HAZEL L. ELDRIDGE

# Troubled Mediterranean Island

## Cyprus People Violent in Demands for Union with Greece

THERE is not much hope for an early end to the violent struggle for control of Cyprus. The small Mediterranean island has become a bone of contention among 3 countries—Britain, Greece, and Turkey. Britain holds the island today; Greece wants it; and Turkey is mainly concerned with keeping it out of Greek hands.

About 80 per cent of the Cypriote people are of Greek descent—and are tied to Greece through language, religion, and custom. They insist—with backing from Greece herself—that Cyprus should become a Greek province.

For many years, however, the island has been a British colony, and Britain doesn't intend to give it up. Some of her most important military installations are located there. British spokesmen point out that Cyprus, though colonized by the ancient Greeks, has had no governmental connection with Greece in the last 2,000 years.

About 18 per cent of the people on Cyprus are of Turkish origin. They fear that they will become an oppressed minority if the island unites with Greece, so they oppose any such union. They are strongly supported in this position by the Turkish government.

The dispute has resulted in riots and bloodshed. Cypriotes who favor union with Greece are waging hit-and-run warfare against British troops, and Britain has taken harsh measures in an effort to restore order.

Our own government is deeply worried about the Cyprus conflict. Britain, Greece, and Turkey are all allied with us in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. With those nations quarreling over Cyprus, it becomes extremely difficult for NATO to work out adequate defense plans in the Eastern Mediterranean region.

As we have already noted, Britain is particularly interested in keeping Cyprus for military reasons. The island occupies a highly strategic location. Swift jet planes, based there, could reach many of the Middle East's trouble spots within a few minutes.

This jet-age military base looks back into several thousand years of human history. The New Testament mentions Cyprus as one of the places visited by the Apostle Paul as he traveled to spread the Christian faith. In ancient times, control of the island passed through the hands of such powers as Egypt, Assyria, Persia, Macedonia, and Rome. England's King Richard the Lion-Hearted conquered Cyprus during the Crusades, about 750 years ago.

The island was seized in 1489 by forces from Venice. (That city once ruled a sizable empire.) Turkey later captured Cyprus and held it for about 3 centuries. She placed it under British supervision in 1878. Finally, as a result of World War I, Britain gained full possession. The island is now ruled by British-appointed officials.

In area, Cyprus is about half as large as the state of New Jersey. It has over half a million people, mostly farmers. There is some good land for crops, even though much of the island is rugged and mountainous. Agricultural products include grain, olives, grapes, cotton, and tobacco. The farmers also raise a great deal of livestock.



MAP FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON  
TROUBLE continues in Cyprus

Besides farming, the islanders do some sponge fishing and mining. They sell various minerals abroad—including copper and asbestos. It is possible that Cypriotes were the first people to discover and use copper. In any case, the name of the metal is derived from the name of the island.

Normally, Cypriotes are noted for their friendliness and hospitality. At present, however, a feeling of tension and distrust grips the colony.

—By TOM MYER

## Historical Background - - Party Conventions

THE 1956 national political conventions to nominate candidates for the Presidency will be unusual in some respects.

First, the Republicans are going to meet in San Francisco, and the Democrats will get together in Chicago. The last time the 2 parties chose different cities was in 1940, when the Republicans went to Philadelphia and the Democrats to Chicago.

Second, Eastern and Midwestern cities generally are favored over those of the far West. The Democrats went to Denver once—in 1908. San Francisco had the Democrats in 1920, and will be entertaining its second convention when the Republicans arrive.

Third, the Republicans plan to start meeting August 20, while the Democrats are scheduled to begin their convention August 13. Since 1856, at least, June and July have been the traditional convention months. In the past 100 years there has been only 1 August convention—in 1864—when the Democrats met in Chicago. The late date chosen by the parties for 1956 is causing some controversy.

Those who favor the August date say: "Travel was slow and difficult in earlier times, and a candidate needed time to get around the country to present his views to the voters. The early nominating convention was desirable then. Today it is no longer necessary. Voters can follow the conventions over radio and television, and hear campaign speeches without leaving their homes."

"The airplane, modern trains, and

automobiles make it possible for a candidate to visit all areas of the country quickly. In the period between August and the November election, a candidate can make himself known to far more people than in earlier years."

Those who are critical of late conventions say: "A late convention probably gives the party in power an advantage—especially if the President in office is running for re-election. The people know him well and are familiar with his record."

"The candidate of the party not in power must work hard, as a rule, to make himself known throughout the country. Radio and television help, of course, but that is not enough. The out-of-office candidate must travel constantly, far more than the man already

in office. It is true that travel facilities are better than they were in the past, but not enough to offset the disadvantages of a shorter campaign."

It is interesting to recall that the conventions were not part of the process for choosing a President in our early history.

For many years, opposing groups of congressmen and state leaders held caucuses (meetings) and chose the Presidential candidates. Such a method gave the people little or no voice in making the nominations.

In time, more and more citizens began to distrust the caucus method of selecting candidates. Some felt that voters throughout the country should have a voice in choosing Presidential candidates. Their demands helped bring about the nominating convention—the sending of state delegates to select candidates.

The first national nominating convention in the nation's history was held by the Anti-Masons—a radical party that had a short life—in May 1831. Later that same year, the National Republican Party, later called the Whigs, held a convention.

In 1832, Democrat Andrew Jackson became the first President to call a national convention. It was held in Baltimore and re-nominated Jackson for a second term, which he won in the following election.

Since Jackson's day, the national convention has been the accepted method for nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency.

—By ANTON BERLE



CARRANCE IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
PRESIDENTIAL candidates can reach more people in less time with the help of radio and television broadcasts

# The Story of the Week

## A Serious Dispute?

Two Senate committees say they will look into reports of bitter rivalry among the Army, Navy, and Air Force. The probes were touched off after an exchange of criticisms broke out recently among certain officers of the 3 branches of the armed services.

Army officers, for instance, accused the Air Force and the Navy of trying to get the lion's share of the defense budget at the expense of ground forces.



UNITED PRESS

LONDON housewives depend upon this cycling scissor-grinder to keep their knives and other tools sharp. The bike's pedals provide the power for the grindstones.

Air Force spokesmen, in turn, charged that the Army opposes some modern air weapons in favor of ground troops.

In addition, there have cropped up (1) an Army-Air Force quarrel over which service should operate guided missiles; and (2) an Air Force-Navy dispute over the relative merits of land-based and aircraft carrier-based planes in wartime.

Meanwhile, Secretary of Defense Charles Wilson and the top uniformed heads of the 3 branches of the armed services contend that the squabble isn't serious. They argue that some differences of opinion are bound to come up, particularly at a time when so many new weapons are being developed. These differences, it is held, are insignificant, for the 3 branches cooperate closely on most matters dealing with defense.

Wilson opposes a congressional probe of service quarrels, saying that such an investigation might possibly intensify the minor differences that do exist.

But certain congressmen argue that the squabbles should be threshed out in public hearings. Only in this way, it is argued, will Americans get a chance to judge for themselves the merits of conflicting military opinions.

## Strikes Ahead?

This month, representatives of the steelworkers' union will sit down with steel company officials to discuss a new work contract. The steelworkers say they will ask for a "substantial" wage increase this year. Company representatives have not yet said what they intend to do about demands for pay boosts. If no agreement can be reached between the 2 sides by the end of June, the steelworkers say they may walk off their jobs.

Talks between workers and their employers are going on in lumber, chemical, aircraft, and a number of other industries, too. Workers in these fields also plan to ask for pay boosts.

Labor officials contend that wages must be raised because of cost-of-living increases. They also argue that pay boosts are possible now because the average worker produces more in an hour's time than he did a year ago.

Employers claim that wages are going up faster than is the productivity of workers. Hence, they argue, wages can't be raised without putting higher price tags on products—which, in turn, will further raise living costs.

## Observers Needed

The nation needs a Ground Observer Corps station for each 16 square miles of U. S. territory. So says the Air Force, which is now looking for thousands of additional volunteers to serve in the GOC.

Members of the Ground Observer Corps are civilian volunteers who work closely with our Air Force. They keep watch 24 hours every day, scanning the skies for unidentified aircraft.

The skywatchers are needed to spot planes which might otherwise slip through our various radar screens. If the aircraft cannot be identified, fast jet interceptors take off to meet the planes and make certain they are not hostile craft before allowing them to continue in flight.

There are now slightly more than 400,000 volunteer spotters on duty across the nation. The Air Force says this number should be increased to over a million by the end of this year.

## Singapore

In 1819, Britain gained a foothold in a small fishing village on an island off the southern tip of Malaya called Singapore. Today the British colony of Singapore is a big trading center and has over 1,120,000 people.

The colony of Singapore, which includes the island and the city of the same name, now wants self-rule. The area's top leader, David Marshall, went to London a short time ago to plead for an independence agreement. But his request was turned down. Nevertheless, Marshall and other Singapore leaders say they will con-

tinue to fight for self-rule until they win their objective.

The British oppose self-rule for Singapore at this time largely because (1) the colony is one of Britain's leading military bases in Southeast Asia; and (2) London fears that if the colony were granted independence, its powerful communist organization might take over the area and make it a Red outpost.

Singapore has a land area of about 217 square miles. The city of Singapore is located on the southern coast of the island, which is separated from Malaya by a narrow strip of water.

Singapore is a busy port. Its harbor is used by ships going to all corners of the globe. It also handles three-fourths of Malaya's exports, consisting of tin, rubber, and other products.

Nearly 8 out of every 10 persons on the island are Chinese. The others are Malayan, Indian, and European. It is believed that a large number of the Chinese in Singapore are communists who are waiting for a chance to take over the colony.

## The Nautilus

In *Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea*, the 19th century French writer Jules Verne told the tale of an imaginary submarine that sailed around the world. Commanded by the fictional Captain Nemo, Verne's submarine, named the *Nautilus*, traveled some 20,000 leagues, or 60,000 nautical miles, under the sea.

Now a real *Nautilus*, our country's first atom-powered submarine, is accomplishing feats that even the imaginative mind of Verne didn't dream of. The atomic *Nautilus* has already cruised for 37,000 miles—more than 21,000 of which were under water—without any kind of refueling!

Newsman who recently went on a special cruise in the *Nautilus* say:

"The submarine is very comfortable and almost luxurious. It has electric stoves, radio and television sets for entertainment, automatic washing machines, and a mess room that can be converted into a motion picture theater seating more than 50 persons.

"Unfortunately, security regulations of the U. S. Navy forbid a description of the most interesting details of the *Nautilus*' performance—the depth of its dives, its maneuverability under water, and its top underwater speed.



MAP FOR AMERICAN OBSERVER BY JOHNSON

SINGAPORE is blocked for the time being, in its campaign to gain independence from Great Britain (see story)

"It is revealing no secrets to say that the revolutionary undersea craft has power to spare. The sensation, when diving, steering, or performing other maneuvers, is somewhat similar to the experience on a roller coaster going over the first hump and around the first curve."

The *Nautilus* was commissioned in September 1954. A sister atomic submarine, the *Seawolf*, is scheduled to join the fleet soon. At least 14 other atomic-powered submarines are in various stages of construction or planning.

## Niagara Power Dam

The Niagara River, which connects Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, may soon be harnessed to produce electric power for American cities. Canada has already begun to build giant turbines on its side of the river. When completed next year, the Canadian project will generate enough electricity to fill the needs of a city of more than 3,000,000 people.

Work on an American generating plant has been held up because of a dispute over whether private firms, the United States government, or the state of New York should build and operate the power plants at Niagara. A bill recently passed by the U. S. Senate would give such authority to New York State. Last week, the House was debating the Senate-passed measure.

## Money Bills

Uncle Sam's new fiscal, or book-keeping, year begins July 1. On that date, old laws providing many government agencies with the funds they need to carry on their work expire. That's why Congress is now racing against time to pass as many money bills as possible before the deadline.

Some of these legislative acts, particularly when they are pushed through the congressional mill in a hurry, contain provisions other than those providing for government funds. Riders may be attached to these money bills. (A rider is a measure tacked onto another bill in the hopes that it will ride through Congress.)

If the President wants to approve the chief features of a bill, but he objects to a rider attached to it, he has only 2 choices. He can approve the bill as it stands, or he can veto the entire measure. He cannot, under existing rules, say "no" to a part of



UNITED STATES AIR FORCE

CIVILIAN OBSERVER CORPS volunteers and Air Force enlisted men keep track of planes in flight by placing markers on a map



any proposal without turning down the entire bill.

Now Congress is once again studying proposals to give the President special powers to strike out any part of a bill sent to the White House for signature. The power to veto sections of a bill is known as an *item veto*.

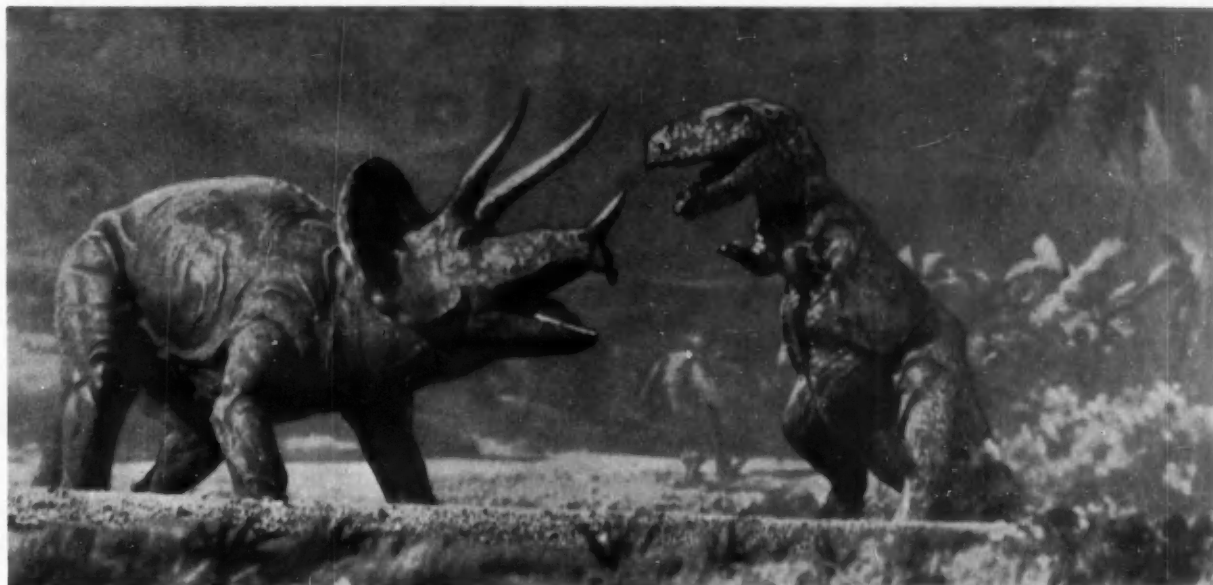
Meanwhile, Congress has thus far voted funds for the Treasury, Post Office, and Interior Departments, and for a number of other government offices. A Senate committee, last week, was going over measures providing funds for the State, Justice, and Commerce Departments. The lawmakers must also take final action on the administration's request for nearly 5 billion dollars in foreign aid and more than 33½ billion dollars for our military forces.

## Sea Boundaries

Japan and Russia are arguing over fishing rights in the waters north of Japan. The Japanese, who have fished in this area for many years, argue that the fishing fields are in international waters and that Russia doesn't have rightful control over them. Moscow contends that it has authority to keep outsiders away from the area because it is close to Soviet-controlled lands.

The Soviet-Japanese dispute once again draws attention to this question: How far does the sovereignty of coastal nations extend?

Since the 17th century, the sea boundary of individual countries has been generally regarded as extending 3 miles from the coast—the range of a shell from an old-time shore battery. We and a number of other countries have, for most purposes, agreed to the 3-mile rule. But Moscow claims that she controls the sea at least 12



**BATTLES BETWEEN PREHISTORIC** monsters are part of the exciting fare presented in a new technicolor movie, "The Animal World." The film tells of animal life from its earliest beginnings.

miles from the shores of areas under her control.

The waters not claimed as part of the territory of any country are called the *high seas*. All countries are supposed to be free to use the high seas for transportation and fishing.

In the fishing dispute with Japan, Moscow not only claims to be master of the waters 12 miles from Soviet shores, but the Reds also argue that the entire Sea of Okhotsk is theirs. This body of water extends from Soviet Siberia to within a short distance of Japan.

## Auto Slowdown

*Auto worker:* "I have been employed by the same auto plant for 12 years. Now I am temporarily out of work, and it looks as though I won't get my job back until fall."

*Friend:* "Why don't you get a job in some other field?"

*Auto worker:* "I have tried to find work, but jobs are scarce in this city because many other auto workers are also looking for employment."

Conversations such as this can be heard every day in Detroit, Michigan, and other auto-producing cities. An estimated 200,000 auto workers are jobless, and employment officials say many more are likely to be temporarily laid off during the summer.

The chief reason for unemployment in the auto industry is that car sales have been much lower this year than was expected. General Motors' president Harlow Curtice estimates that fewer than 5,800,000 autos will be produced this year by all firms. In 1955, a record year, a total of 7,950,570 cars came off the assembly lines.

Auto producers say they probably won't be able to put their unemployed men back to work until late summer or early fall. At that time, work will begin on the new 1957 models.

Though a number of auto workers are unemployed, jobs are fairly plentiful for most other Americans. In fact, a record number of persons are now employed throughout the nation in agriculture and industry.

## In a Nutshell

Russia has finally released an old document that was long kept secret inside the Soviet Union, but was well known elsewhere in the world. It is a sharp criticism of the late Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin, made by Russia's first communist boss, Nikolai Lenin. Lenin had warned other Reds that Stalin was "rude" and "ruthless" and shouldn't be permitted to rule Russia.

Soon after Lenin died in 1924, Stalin brutally crushed all of his opponents and became dictator of Russia. Stalin then did everything in his power to keep the Lenin criticism of him secret. It is now being revealed as part of the current Soviet move to downgrade Stalin.

The Central African Federation, made up of Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, and Nyasaland, is looking for trained Americans to help develop new farms and industries. The African land wants between 3,000 and 4,000 Americans skilled in agricultural and scientific fields to settle there.

Italy is once again calling on Russia to return some 65,000 World War II Italian soldiers captured by the So-

viets and still unaccounted for. According to the reports of prisoners who recently were freed by the Russians, a number of Italians are still being held in labor camps deep inside frozen Siberia.

## No Real Freedom

Reports from Russia indicate that slight improvements are being made in the lot of people living behind the Iron Curtain. Foreign observers inside Russia say that Moscow appears to be relaxing its police controls over the people a bit, and is giving them a little more freedom than in the past.

The Russians have been promised, for instance, that they will no longer be jailed for changing their jobs without first getting permission from a Red labor boss. Soviet citizens are also being told that secret police officials will no longer have authority to imprison individuals for long terms without a court trial.

It remains to be seen whether the promised changes will be carried out. Meanwhile, the Soviet people continue to be closely supervised by their government. Secret police agents are still everywhere, keeping a close watch on the actions of all persons living behind the Iron Curtain. Moreover, there is no real freedom of speech, and the Russian people haven't been promised any by their communist bosses.



**GREAT LAKES** sailors get their mail by bucket. Each day the mail boat makes 2 runs with letters for men on lake steamers passing near Detroit. The delivery is made to the crewmen in a bucket tied to a long rope.

## AMERICAN OBSERVER

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PAKISTAN IS JUST beginning to develop industries. There were practically none before independence. Now there are a few jute mills, cotton factories, and iron and steel mills. The lack of skilled workers is a major problem.



MORE THAN 80 PER CENT of the Pakistanis cannot read or write. There is a shortage of schools, teachers, and textbooks. The government has been trying to solve the problem in a number of ways, but progress is slow.



PAKISTAN HAS a big health problem, too. Malaria is widespread in East Pakistan, and tuberculosis takes a high toll throughout the country. The problem is complicated by a serious shortage of doctors, nurses, and hospitals.

## Pakistan Looks Ahead

(Continued from page 1)

stan have different languages and cultural backgrounds. Their principal ties are the Moslem religion and dislike of Hindu India.

The geographical division of their nation is but one of the obstacles which Pakistan's leaders have had to face. Seldom has a government launched out on its own with so little hope for success as this country seemed to have in 1947.

When the division of old India occurred, the new Republic of India received most of the land, resources, and trained personnel. In the areas awarded to Pakistan, there was practically no industry or electric power. Even the factories which processed the jute grown in East Bengal were in the territory awarded to India.

### Poor Crop Land

In addition, about 60 per cent of Pakistan's land was not suitable for crops. Few people were trained for government. Some 8,000,000 refugees—mostly Moslems who had lived in areas now under Indian rule—crowded the country.

Observing these drawbacks, some foreign observers predicted that Pakistan would not survive as a nation. Yet the young country stuck it out, and has begun to put down roots.

In industry, the south Asian land has shown steady gains. Starting with almost nothing industrially, Pakistan today has 12 jute mills, which produce about 200,000 tons of fiber a year; 46 tanneries making shoe leather; 2 woolen mills; about 40 cotton factories; 28 iron and steel plants; and various other manufacturing plants.

Judged by western standards, these accomplishments may seem meager. When measured against the situation that existed in Pakistan a few years ago, the economic gains are striking. In the last 6 years, production in 17 major industries went up 128 per cent. The new 5-year program now under final review should carry the nation a good deal further down the road of industrial progress.

It will take many years, as well as billions of dollars, to make Pakistan a modern land. There is a serious shortage of schools and teachers. More than 80 per cent of the people cannot read or write. During the past few years, the government has set up many new schools, but much hard work remains to be done.

There are also problems of health and sanitation. The country doesn't have enough doctors, nurses, and hospitals, and tuberculosis is widespread. The control of malaria in the moist delta region of East Pakistan is a major health goal.

### Living Standards

Throughout the country, living standards are extremely low. Most farm families live in mud or thatched huts. Rice, bread, and vegetables make up a monotonous diet. Meat is too expensive for the average family, and milk is scarce. Average income is about \$60 a year per person.

Yet there are encouraging developments. One is the new role being taken by women in modern Pakistan. Formerly it was thought improper for women to perform any work outside the home. Today this attitude is dying. Hundreds of Pakistani girls

are training as nurses and teachers. A number of women are carving out careers in politics and government.

Another encouraging fact is that Pakistan has calmed down in recent months. For several years, internal bickering held back the country's progress. But about 3 months ago, a constitution was finally adopted, and Pakistan was officially proclaimed a republic. The first nation-wide elections are scheduled to be held next fall.

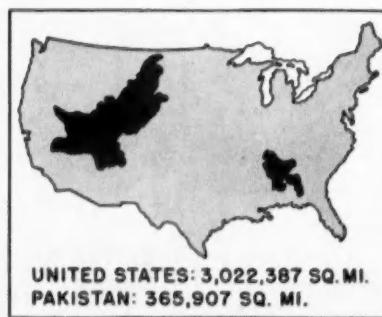
Steps have also been taken to create better relations between East and West Pakistan. Leaders of East Pakistan had long complained that their part of the nation was not getting the attention it deserved from the nation's top officials in Karachi, the national capital. But now each part of the country has its own state government on equal terms under the central government. For East Pakistan the capital is Dacca; for West Pakistan, Lahore. The creation of the 2 state governments on equal terms is helping to unify the country.

Over the past 6 years we have given Pakistan substantial assistance. She has received from us about \$362,000,000 in economic aid, and approximately \$171,000,000 in military help.

We have helped Pakistan build up her army because she has taken a definite stand in opposing the spread of communist influence. She is one of the members of the anti-communist Southeast Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO). She also belongs to the Baghdad Pact, the free world's defense group in the Middle-East area.

Pakistan needs allies because she is almost completely ringed in by hostile powers. As a result, close to 90 per cent of her spending goes to keep up her army and air force. This represents a huge drain on a country where funds are so badly needed for peacetime projects.

The young nation's most persistent troubles have been with the Republic



of India. The main sore spot has been the northern state of Kashmir. When British India was broken up, both Pakistan and the new India claimed Kashmir.

When fighting broke out, the United Nations stepped in and halted the conflict. However, the world organization has never been able to find a solution to the problem. Kashmir is now divided along a cease-fire line, with Pakistan holding about one-third of the state and India controlling the remainder.

It is in mountainous Kashmir that 3 of the 5 great rivers on which West Pakistan's agriculture depends set out on their way to the sea. If Kashmir should come completely under the control of Nehru's government, Pakistanis fear that India might cut off



the flow of water. India denies that any such action would be taken. Nonetheless, this fear in the minds of Pakistani leaders is complicating a final settlement.

Another neighbor with whom Pakistan is at odds is the mountainous country of Afghanistan. Pakistanis say that Afghanistan has been whipping up trouble among the Pathan tribesmen who live along the hilly northwest frontier. These tribesmen are closely related to the hill people across the border in Afghanistan. The latter country, it is claimed, is inciting the Pathans to set up their own state, almost all of which would be carved out of Pakistan.

#### Soviet Hostility

Still another hostile neighbor is the Soviet Union. Though it is separated from Pakistan by an 18-mile strip of Afghanistan, Russia has tried to put pressure on Pakistan in various ways. In fact, it is generally believed that the Soviet Union has had a good deal to do with stirring up trouble along the Afghan frontier. Pakistan's alliances with the western lands are the main reason for Russia's hostility.

Recently the Soviets have been trying other tactics to lure Pakistan away from its free-world allies. Premier Bulganin of the Soviet Union offered some months ago to sell Pakistan machinery and other industrial equipment in exchange for farm surpluses.

The offer from the Soviet Union comes at a critical time. Pakistan is having difficulty in disposing of its jute crop. At the same time, the country's leaders are known to be disappointed at the rate with which we have been supplying arms and other military equipment to Pakistan.

The Soviet offer has caused Pakistan's leaders to study their ties with western lands. Communist Czechoslovakia has also been making trade offers to the south Asian nation. So far, Pakistan has given no indication that she intends to make a drastic change in her foreign policy. The main goal of the communist lands, it is believed, is to induce Pakistan to withdraw from the pro-western alliances, particularly the Baghdad Pact.

Most western observers think that Pakistan will be wary about lining up with her big northern neighbor. Nonetheless, the westerners will be following events closely when the trade talks are held between Pakistan and the Soviet Union. The discussions may take place next month.

—By HOWARD SWEET



TENDERNESS TESTERS are employed by one meat packer to determine the ease with which his steaks can be chewed and cut. A new tenderizing process is used on the meat. Careful records are kept on the quality of the product.

## Science in the News

WOOD has a bigger future today than ever before. Although it is one of the oldest building materials known to man, it has uses undreamed of 25 years ago.

One of the chief reasons for the growing importance of wood is the fact that scientists are constantly finding additional ways of employing the waste from lumber. For example, sawdust—once considered waste—is now used to make fertilizer.

A new use has also been found for wood shavings. They are pressed together with glue and made into boards. When smoothed and polished, the boards have an attractive surface.

Many products are made from laminated wood. This consists of several layers pressed together under heat, forming a board of exceptional strength. Truck bodies can be made entirely of laminated wood. Bridges are sometimes constructed of it. The Navy is even building mine sweepers with laminated wood hulls. This protects them from magnetic mines which are set off by metal.

Wood consists largely of cellulose fibers held together by a substance called lignin. Both of these materials are used extensively in industry. Cellulose is used to make paper. It also serves as a base for most of the better

plastics. Celluloid, the very first plastic, was named for cellulose.

Lignin is an ingredient in various products, including hand lotions, building materials, and synthetic flavoring for vanilla ice cream. It is also used in fire extinguishers and soil-improving chemicals.

★

Army scientists are using sound waves to cut quartz. This allows them to cut 3 times as many radio crystals from a block of quartz as they could with a diamond saw.

The new cutter uses sound so high-pitched that it cannot be detected by the human ear. The sound vibrates a small bit about 25,000 times a second, and the vibrations cut the quartz into wafers only 12/1,000 of an inch thick. The smallest slice which a diamond saw can cut is almost 3 times as thick.

Quartz crystals are required in portable radio transmitters, navigational equipment, and telephone and television apparatus. The new cutting tool is expected to save the armed forces a good deal of money by enabling them to get more crystals from the same amount of quartz. High-grade quartz used for electronics must be imported at about \$8 a pound.

★

How bright is the earth as seen from space? A meteorologist, Alan Slater, believes that it is a bright planet and is blue in color when viewed from a distance.

Writing in a British scientific journal, Slater points out that the earth's brightness is determined by the amount of sunlight it reflects. The best way to ascertain this is to measure the brightness of light reflected from the earth onto the moon.

This method shows that the earth reflects 40 per cent of the sunlight which falls on its surface. Therefore, although it is dimmer than most of the planets, the earth is much brighter than the moon.

The color of the earth as seen from space may be judged in the same way. Earthlight is blue, according to Slater, because of light reflected by tiny particles in the atmosphere. Thus, the earth looks blue from above for the same reason that the sky appears blue to us.

—By VICTOR BLOCK

## News Quiz

### Political Parties

1. Explain why minor parties, or "third parties," have met with little success in the United States.
2. Mention 1 or more areas where each of our 2 major parties is especially strong.
3. Contrast the United States' political party system with that of France.
4. When and where will the Democrats and the Republicans hold their national conventions this year?
5. Identify Leonard Hall and Paul Butler.
6. List some duties performed by the national committee of each party. Of whom are these committees composed?
7. Tell briefly how the parties are organized at state and local levels.
8. Describe some of the jobs done by local party workers.
9. List several important services that the major parties render to our nation.

### Discussion

How can you help the party of your choice during the 1956 campaign? Be specific.

### Pakistan

1. What are the problems with which Pakistan's 5-year improvement program is expected to deal?
2. Under what conditions did Pakistan come into existence?
3. Compare the 2 parts of the country.
4. What are the principal ties holding the 2 parts of the nation together?
5. Describe the country's industrial development.
6. What are some of the major internal problems confronting the government?
7. How is Pakistan tied to the western nations?
8. Briefly describe her troubles with neighboring lands.

### Discussion

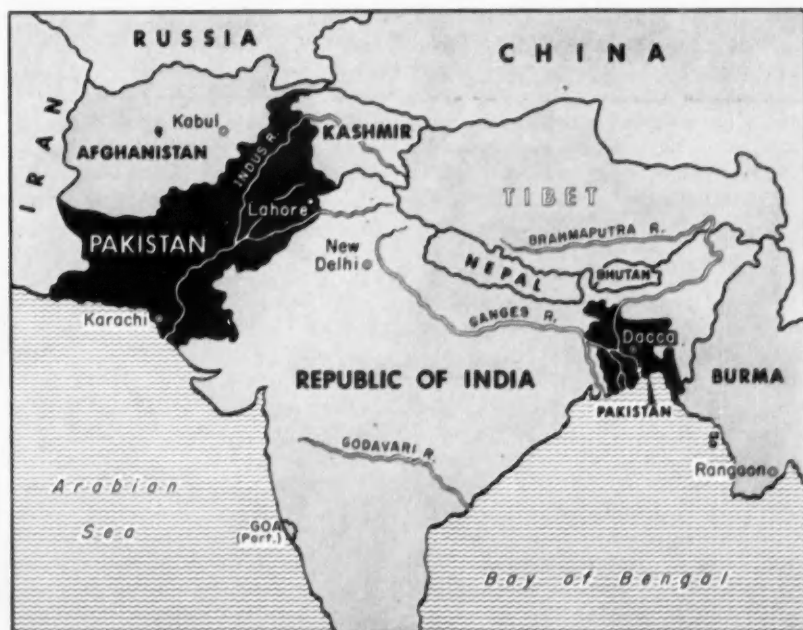
1. If Pakistan should sign a trade treaty with the Soviet Union, do you think we should continue to help the young Asian nation? Explain.
2. To strengthen the U. S. position in southern Asia, do you think we should continue to follow our present course of cultivating close ties with Pakistan? Or do you think we should concentrate on some other country, or perhaps follow an entirely different course? Give reasons.

### Miscellaneous

1. Why are certain congressmen calling for a probe of our armed forces?
2. What is the purpose of the Ground Observer Corps?
3. Where is Singapore? Why is Britain unwilling to grant self-rule to that colony at this time?
4. Define rider and item veto.
5. What has held up construction of electric power projects on the U. S. side of the Niagara River?
6. Why is the auto industry faced with unemployment problems?

### Pronunciations

Afghanistan—af-gān'i-stān  
Baghdad—bāg'dād  
Ben-Gurion—bēn gōr'i-on  
Cyprus—sī'p'rī-ōt  
Dacca—dāk'uh  
Gamal Nasser—gā-māl' nās'ēr  
Gaza—gā'zā  
Himalayas—hī-mā'lā-yāz  
Hindu Kush—hin'dōō kōōsh  
Karachi—kuh-rā'chē  
Kashmir—cash-mīr'  
Khyber—ki'bur  
Lahore—lā-hōr'  
Mohamad Ali—mōō-hām'mēd ā'lē  
Moshe Sharett—mōō-zhā' shā-rēt'  
Pakistan—pāk'is-tān'



# WEEKLY DIGEST OF FACT AND OPINION

(The views expressed on this page are not necessarily endorsed by the AMERICAN OBSERVER.)

A report on the Middle East by two Look reporters. Chester Morrison presents Israel's side in "Israel in Crisis." William Attwood gives Egypt's point of view in "Arabs Aroused."

**Case for Israel:** Egypt will not strike Israel now or next week, even if there were valid reason for fighting, which there is not. The Egyptians possess many talents, but they lack the essential ingredient of a fighter, which is well-founded self-confidence. If Egypt, alone or with any combination of its allies among the Arab states, were to attack Israel now, Israel would give them another thorough beating. This is not just the impression of a hit-and-run visitor. It is the consensus of experienced observers in the Middle East.

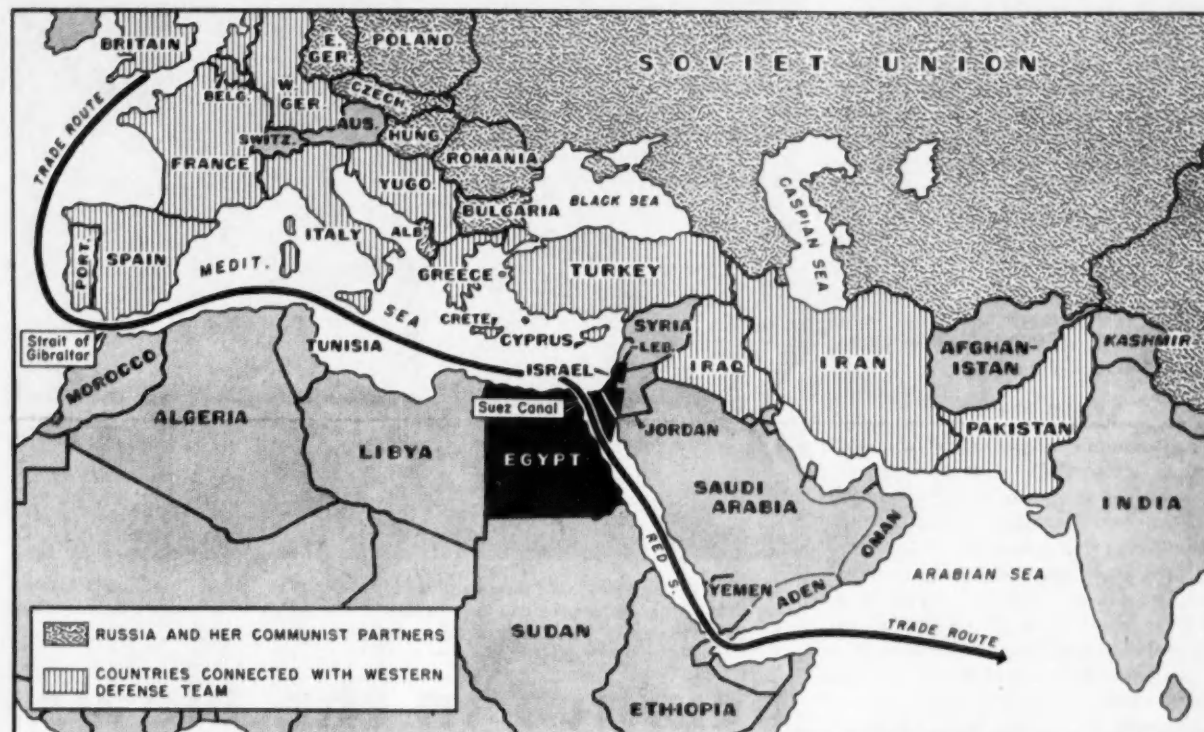
But Russia might. An Arab army and air force equipped with Russian weapons could blitz Israel into murderous ruin in a single night. Israel will not be blitzed tomorrow or next week. It takes a long time to teach the technique of jet-age warfare, and the Russians are patient. But the handwriting on the wall is plain. David Ben-Gurion, Israel's premier, can read it. "Our aim is peace," Ben-Gurion said, "but not suicide."

What Israel needs to avoid suicide or sudden annihilation is weapons. Here is the way the Israelis explain their urgent requests for weapons:

Israel needs 25 American Sabrejet planes and 25 American heavy tanks—maybe 20 million dollars' worth of weapons. Israel will pay for them at the going price in the American market. Despite its pinched economy, Israel must have weapons of the same quality that Egypt has acquired.

Israel is outgunned, outplaned, outtanked, outnumbered by Egypt in every military category. Still, Egypt does not dare to strike. Egypt is afraid to take the risk of being hit back. Twenty million dollars for 25 jet planes and 25 heavy tanks would keep Premier Gamal Nasser of Egypt quiet for 20 years. Otherwise, the Israelis fear, Israel may be attacked late in 1956 or early in 1957.

When it comes to the business of manufacturing propaganda, Premier Ben-Gurion says he will not try to compete with Nasser. "We shall not be misled," Ben-Gurion said, "by pre-



ISRAEL AND EGYPT are at odds on many points in the Middle East (see stories)

tended lovers of peace. With courage and confidence, we shall meet any open or hidden design to strike at Israel's independence, territorial integrity, or peace. And although military defense has now become our chief concern, we will not interrupt the constructive work for which Israel was created."

At Ben-Gurion's right stands Moshe Sharett, Israel's foreign minister. "It is our decision," Sharett said, "not to strike first. And we hope we do not have to strike at all. Our desire for arms stems neither from fear of defeat nor from lust for victory. It stems from our determination to do everything possible to avert a war and to maintain the peace."

**Case for Egypt:** The day I got to Cairo, the Israelis opened fire on the Gaza Strip, killing 4 Egyptian soldiers and 55 civilians. The Egyptians were good and angry.

Was the shooting a mistake? Not likely. Targets in the Gaza Strip are well spotted and the mortar is an accurate weapon. Did they want to impress the Arabs with a show of force? If so, they have a lot to learn about Arab psychology. Were they trying to provoke the Arabs into launching

a full-scale war on Israel in which Egypt could be branded the aggressor? The Arabs think so.

"They know we are getting stronger every day," said an Egyptian colonel. "Obviously, they want to fight us while they still have a chance."

Egypt does not intend to get drawn into a war just now. The military build-up is going forward. Czech technicians are teaching the Egyptians to use shiny new weapons from Russia. Foreign military observers who gave the Israelis a 3-to-1 edge last year now quote the odds on an Arab-Israeli war as almost even.

There is good reason for Egyptian restraint. The young men who rule Egypt want to finish the revolution they started four years ago and for which they risked their lives. They say that more than 600,000 acres of land have been given to peasants, nearly 1,000 new schools have been built, and low-cost housing is giving people the feeling that the government is on their side—for the first time. But the task of bringing Egypt into the 20th century has only begun. To achieve his aims, Nasser needs peace.

The Egyptians want to be strong enough to crush Israel if Israel attacks, or to negotiate from strength if Israel decides to talk peace. But they don't want to start the shooting. They figure that Israel, unable to expand, to make ends meet, or to break the Arab economic blockade, will collapse, start a suicidal war, or come to terms.

Is it any wonder they are cocky about the future? After generations of domination by the West, they are masters in their own house. They have oil which the West so desperately needs, and new friends from beyond the Iron Curtain.

To the Arabs, Israel is an alien beachhead on their shores. The hatred is strongest among the million Arab refugees who lost homes and livelihood because they were weak and the intruders strong.

The fear is felt by all Arabs that Israel must expand its territory to survive. They can foresee an unfettered Israel dominating the whole area. The feeling against Israel is stronger than at any time since the war of 1948.

You don't have to be here long to conclude that Western influence in the Arab world is at a low ebb. Yet some Western diplomats still feel we can exert some influence on the Arabs if we deal with them on a man-to-man basis and face the fact that Arab nationalism is a powerful force that cannot be scolded or wished away. The emerging Arab leaders, they say, are still Western-minded rather than Soviet-minded and will remain so if we don't push them toward the communists.

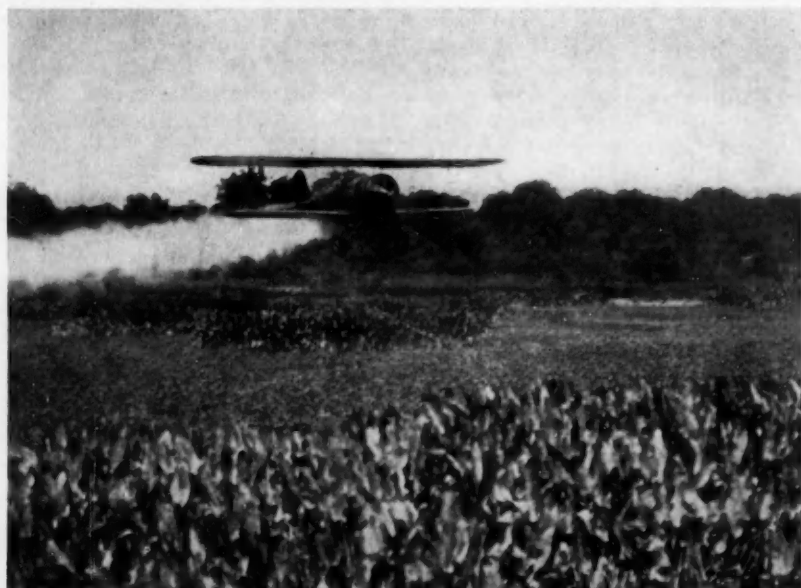
**"Upward March of Life Expectancy,"** an editorial, *Los Angeles Times*.

Since 1900, life expectancy at birth in the United States\* has increased from 47 to 70, through improved nutrition, sanitation, preventive services, and medical care. The trend has been consistent and there's no suggestion that it will decrease.

It is remarkable what has been accomplished during the past half century in controlling infant mortality and deaths from communicable diseases in the United States, Canada, and Western Europe. There is a shocking contrast in the fact that infective disorders were a major influence in Egypt's 1950 death rate of 22 per 1,000—a figure twice that of the United States. These disorders accounted for 38 per cent of all deaths in Egypt in 1950, whereas in the United States less than 1 per cent of all deaths now occur in this category.

India still heads the list of countries where life expectancy is the shortest. But there, and in other parts of Asia, progress is being made. Ceylon during the 1940's launched a battle against mosquitoes, using the most powerful chemicals available, and at the end of a few years her total mortality rate had been cut by more than one-third.

Other nations may be expected to show similar progress as the tools of medical technology become available for application and use. Life expectancy in these countries may be expected to expand at a much more rapid rate in the years to come as compared to our own.



LANDS AROUND the world are making encouraging progress in fighting disease. Some of them are attacking malaria by spraying mosquito-breeding areas.